

OMOGLYMMIUS GANGLBAUER, A SEPARATE GENUS  
(COLEOPTERA: CARABIDAE OR RHYSODIDAE)

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ABSTRACT

*Omoglymmius* Ganglbauer 1892 was described as a subgenus of *Rhysodes* Dalman 1823. It is here recognized as a separate genus. It includes 2 North American species, which become *Omoglymmius americanus* (Laporte) and *O. hamatus* (Leconte).

Rhysodidae have generally been regarded as a separate family, though there is good evidence that they are actually an aberrant tribe of Carabidae (Bell and Bell 1962). The group has generally been divided into 2 genera, *Rhysodes* Dalman 1823 and *Clinidium* Kirby 1830. Grouvelle (1903), Arrow (1942), Hincks (1950), and Bell (1970) all used this classification. I am currently engaged in a study of the phylogeny of the Rhysodini of the world. It is already apparent that the Genus *Rhysodes*, as usually recognized, is polyphyletic. I am not yet ready to publish a new classification for the entire tribe, but 2 North American species must be removed from the Genus *Rhysodes*, and it is desirable to make the change before the checklists and handbooks of the North American Beetle Project reach their final form.

Ganglbauer (1891) created the Subgenus *Omoglymmius*, with *Rhysodes germari* Ganglbauer (1891) as the type species. This European form is closely related to the 2 North American species, *Rhysodes americanus* Laporte and *R. hamatus* Leconte. *Omoglymmius* should be raised to the rank of genus. It can be diagnosed as follows:

*Omoglymmius* Ganglbauer 1891

Median lobe of head short; temporal lobes closely approaching one another posterior to median lobe; eye large, flat, lateral, usually deeper than long; eleventh antennal segment blunt, without terminal stylet; pronotum with paramedian grooves complete or nearly so; elytra with shallow, coarsely punctate striae, the seventh being marginal; intervals flat or slightly convex, never carinate; first interval not at all depressed anteriorly; hind wing fully developed; middle and hind tibia each with a single spur, that of middle tibia curved; male with calcars on both middle and hind tibiae.

*Omoglymmius* as limited by Grouvelle is itself polyphyletic. Certain species from the Oriental Region and Madagascar do not belong to the genus as defined above.

*Rhysodes* differs from *Omoglymmius* in having a long median head lobe, which extends backwards to the neck, separating the temporal lobes. There is no spur on the middle tibia; instead, there is a curved rigid process arising at the same point on the tibia. The male has a calcar on the hind tibia, but lacks one on the middle tibia. The type species, *R. sulcatus* (Fabricius), is

European, but the genus is otherwise limited to southeast Asia and the islands of the western Pacific. It is unknown in the Western Hemisphere or Africa.

*Clinidium* resembles *Omoglymmius* in the form of the head lobes and the calcars, but has a small, usually elongate, dorsally-directed eye, a stylet on the eleventh antennal segment, a first elytral interval which is deeply depressed anteriorly, 2 spurs each on the middle and hind tibiae, and hind wings reduced to minute vestiges. The key in Bell (1970) can be modified by substituting the name *Omoglymmius* for *Rhysodes*.

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